THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

{ CLUBS.—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS SEE PROSPECTUS ON NEXT PAGE. }

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4, 1821. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1855. WHOLE NUMBER ISSUED 1794.

Original Poetry.

ADELINE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY ALICE CARY.

One time I heard the homeward notes
Of cows, all the twilight through,
When gate rose home with pattering hoofs
Pushed hard with the side and May dew.

I heard, as though I did not hear,
I saw, as though I did not see,
Adeline standing in the door
With her white arm cool from water.

Students that rise at early matin-time
When first the cloudy mantles billow,
I seem to see my lovely love's hair
Tangling along the garden yoke.

We were together in the door
Of one sweet home, that is to be,
And knee-king, she went in before
To put on her fairer robes for me.

The many were not right meetings for
Such love as ours, that was to be.

Pictures of Life.

SEE HER AT HOME.

BY FRANCIS BROWNE.

CHAPTER I.

"Well, Charley," said Mr. Lesley to his nephew, "you know I don't care who you marry—that is," he added, in an explanatory tone, perceiving the lady he responsible and to your liking—you are old enough to choose for yourself; you are rich enough for a sensible man, but take my advice, never trust to outside appearances, especially in women."

"Why, uncle, do you think the sex so deceitful?" said Charles.

"No, my boy: deceit is not peculiar to any division of mankind, but as their education, and routine of life are generally speaking more private than ours, their real character is less visible to common observation, and a man's genuine disposition, one must see her at home."

The conversation above quoted took place in a handsomely-furnished mansion, called Oakwood Hall, from the park of noble trees in the midst of which it stood on the banks of the Severn. Mr. Lesley had inherited the hall and surrounding estate from his ancestors, who had been settled in Worcestershire since the Reformation, for the Lesleys were one of the oldest families in Somersetshire. The representative of a gentle race, and a wealthy landholder, had regularly descended from father to son; but none of his predecessors had ever been loved by the tenantry or respected by neighboring squires than the present proprietor. He had many friends, and was a favorite wherever he travelled more than the sons of country gentlemen usually are, who, after a smattering of the universities; but it was his sound sense and discern benevolence that gave Mr. Lesley an honorable authority in his neighborhood. Examples of all ranks put faith in the owner of Oakwood Hall, and were sure it would not be their fault if nothing could be done well without him or other sessions or vestry. Mr. Lesley's hair was growing gray, and he had no wife, and no second him—one hundred-stone marked the grave of his three young children in the parish churchyard; but, with Mrs. Lesley's concurrence, he had adopted the son of an elder sister who had grown up in his house, gone home to college and returned, as like his uncle, the tenants said, as he could look. The young man was in his twenty-third year." He had taken the name of Lesley, and nephew and uncle sat conversing in what was called the best room of the old manor-house, a comfortable though antiquated parlor, opening on the lawn and nursery or greenhouse. In a soft evening of autumn. Charles Lesley had lately been at a consider ball, and dance, and supper, given by a foreign ambassador, and his own future choice in particular.

"Well, uncle," said the young man, "you ought to know, after twenty years of matrimony—that is, I take it, you have been married—"

—Hold, nephew. I know you are going to say," said his uncle, good-humoredly. "Twenty years of married life should make one experienced, but I got a strong lesson some six months before my wedding, and in that time I went soon't be here till too time—she always likes to talk a while with the cottagers in her walk—I'll tell you the story."

You know that I was an only child and lost my mother early. My father loved me, and used to say, when I grew up, he should trust to my infancy he gave me the best opportunities; took extraordinary pains with my education, and imagined; and allowed me so much of my own way that I was sorry; I did not find out, manhood. It is, however, among my other causes of thankfulness that Providence prevented me from marrying the first object of that kindly heart: though on one point, I must have confessed, I was not quite so foreign to borders of disobedience. I had returned from the travels of which our neighbors still talk—some but lessening the wonder with time—to those days. My age was about your own; everybody paired me to be my father, and he was proud to show me off in Bristol, where we went to spend the Christmas time with an old friend, and see the gayeties of the season. Bristol in the youth a kind of capital for all the adjoining counties. Things in general are much altered and improved, but young people can form no idea of the metropolitan character engraved by provincial fêtes on the minds of those who then considered one for old, and dangerous for more than one visit to the society of Bath. The latter, for commerce and wealth of Bristol gave it a preeminence in this respect, notwithstanding the fashionable Bath. Its general families maintained among themselves a degree of style and fashion, which, though considerably modified, was quite as engrossing and aristocratic as that of Bath. Strangers were still few, and visitors, enlivened with old-fashioned rigor, their own gay season in which belles reigned, young ladies were brought out, and beaux contended. Gloucestershire grazzy came to occupy their town houses; and, as I was told by some of the kindest my father preferred planting trees and improving his farms, to all the formal gambols of Bristol, and I had soon the benefit of his decision on more for them; but our friend Captain Fitzpatrick had taken up his quarters in opposite Christmas with him in the new house, which, to use his own words, he "built for bond speculators," whose affairs had gone wrong. He had served in a ship-creek, bequeathed him ten thousand pounds, and he retired from the navy after thirty years' service.

Captain Fitzpatrick was, as his name might indicate from one, an Irishman, and had been in the Green Isle, he loved a joke in his heart, and was still more clever than cordiale, to repeat an anecdote, and he related

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4, 1821.

WEEKLY EDITION, BETWEEN 80,000 AND 90,000.

In issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted, that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of THIRTY-FOUR YEARS. Their object always has been, as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle, which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve, those who may read it. To accomplish this object, the best articles are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character procured, when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List, are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has faculties which delight in the humorous and lively, the imaginative and poetical. These faculties also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and, as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-implanted cravings of our mental being, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to FICTION, POETRY and HUMOR.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers in the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by MRS. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Vivia," an [illegible] ...

ENGRAVINGS, illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new Inventions, with others of a Humorous, though refined character, are also freely given.

The Postage on the Post, to any part of the United States, paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where it is received, is 26 cents a year.

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No. 66 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞ SAMPLE NUMBERS sent gratis to any one, when requested.

☞ We annex a few Notices of the Post from its Exchanges:

This is one of the few large papers filled with life and thought, instead of lumbering trash. Its management is marked by liberality, courtesy, ability and tact. It employs the best literary talent, and spares no pains or expense. As a family paper, one of literary and general intelligence, we cordially commend it.—*Cayuga Chief, Auburn, N. Y.*

In another column is an advertisement of the Saturday Evening Post. Our readers may rely upon it, that Deacon and Peterson will be as good as their word. So far as we can judge by years of observation, these publishers do rather more than they promise; and their paper is edited with very marked ability. It is singularly free from silly sentimentalism and bluster, but is of a healthy tone on all subjects, always moderate in language, but always mildly advocating the right. We find it one of the most generally attractive papers in our exchange.—*Saturday Visiter, Pittsburg, Pa.*

It is emphatically one of the very best literary newspapers in the whole country, and deserves the unparalleled success with which it has met under its present enlightened and liberal proprietorship. The greater its circulation in this State, the less, probably, is our gain pecuniarily; yet we must pronounce it a most excellent journal, and worthy of the patronage of everybody. The contributors to the Post are among the finest writers in America, and the editor's articles are always characterized by truth and taste.—*Jersey Blue, Camden, N. J.*

We regard it as the best of the Philadelphia literary papers. Its editorials are written with ability, and take a comprehensive view of whatever is discussed.—*Echo, Johnstown, Pa.*

The editorial department is conducted with ability and skill, and the news department, for a weekly paper, is exceedingly full and complete. All things considered, the Post is not excelled, for family reading, by any paper that we know of.—*Gazette, Fulton, New York.*

It is a paper of the largest size, and is edited with ability. It is highly spoken of by its readers, some of whom have clung to it for the last quarter of a century. It is too well and favorably known to need lengthy commendation. It tells its own story each week, and if you send for it once, you will be very sure to do so again.—*Valley Times, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.*

It is deservedly one of the most popular public journals in the United States, combining as it does, in a literary point of view, all the interest of the best magazines, with a vast amount of general intelligence.—*Republican, Litchfield, Ct.*

The long period during which this sterling paper has been established, and its recent immense circulation, (being between 80,000 and 90,000,) are ample guarantees to all who desire an excellent paper, that they will get the worth of their money by subscribing for the Post.—*Clarion, Lockhart, Texas.*

This is one of the best family papers upon our exchange list. Its original and well selected matter is of the first order.—*North-Western Democrat, Minneapolis, Min. Ter.*

We have heretofore spoken in high terms of the merits of the Post, as one of the best papers on our exchange list, and we regard it as one of the best literary papers to be found anywhere. Its editorials are written with ability, and take a liberal, independent, and comprehensive view of men and things.—*Star and Adv., Wrightsville, Pa.*

This is one of the oldest weekly papers in Philadelphia. It has lived on through all weathers—adversity has tossed it, and prosperity filled its sails—and yet it is the same staunch, strong barque.—*Spectator, Oquawka, Ill.*

We are in weekly receipt of this invaluable family journal, and should feel very much at a loss without it, as we consider it the best literary paper now published in the United States, without any exceptions.—*Democrat, Cambridge, Md.*

☞ TO EDITORS.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material portions of it, (including our terms,) for their *editorial* columns, shall be *entitled* to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.

HIAWATHA.—Mr. Worthington, of Chillicothe, Ohio, denies in the "National Intelligencer," that the legends which form the basis of Mr. Longfellow's new poem are derived from the Swedish. He says:—

Any one who wishes to see the original Indian legends which are reproduced in *Hiawatha* can find them in the ALGIC RESEARCHES of Henry R. Schoolcraft, published in 1839, by Harper & Brothers, New York.

Near twenty years before that time, while residing for several years among the Indians as a surveyor of public lands, I heard versions of some of these tales, differing but little from those in the Algic Researches, from individuals of the Wyandotte, Seneca, Delaware, and Ottawa tribes, whom I did not suppose to be versed either in Grecian or Scandinavian lore.

I confess that I prefer to the verses of Longfellow the original prose of Schoolcraft, and have been much surprised that his very interesting and faithful transcript of those Indian legends has not had a wider circulation among the American public.

MACAULAY'S NEW VOLUME.—The new volume of the History of England, is said to contain only the history of four years of William and Mary. The Liverpool Albion says:—

Wonderful, however, will be the wrath of John when that much enduring gentleman discovers he has been drawn of his one pound sixteen shillings for what? A history of the reign of Anne and at least three of the Georges? Oh, dear—nothing of the sort; but for a history of four years of William and Mary. Fancy that as the result of seven years' labor of a writer who has promised to bring down his narrative to within the memory of men still living. Thirty-six shillings and some fifteen hundred large octavo pages of letterpress for a chronicle of four years a century and a half ago! If that be not the romance of history it is difficult to say what is. Why, at the rate T. B. M. is crawling along, he must intend to live till the age of Methuselah himself, and be his own posterity. A new wing for the British Museum, will be requisite to hold the history itself.

New Publications.

The following new works are on our table:—

NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA. Collected from the Memorials of Las Casas, O'Meara, Montholon, &c. By John S. C. Abbott. With Illustrations. A very interesting work—by a hearty eulogist of the great captain. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York, and for sale by Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia.

HARPER'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY. Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic and Civil wars. Cicero's Three Books of Offices or Moral Duties. Xenophon's Anabasis, or Expedition of Cyrus; and the Memorabilia of Socrates. Literally translated. Published by Harper and Brothers. And for sale by Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia.

AN OUTLINE OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR. Edited and enlarged by the Rev. Green Burton, A. M. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia.

TEN YEARS AMONG THE MAIL BAGS; OR, NOTES FROM THE DIARY OF A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. By J. Holbrook. With Illustrations. An apparently well written and amusing work, from which we shall probably make an extract or two for the benefit of the community. Published by H. Cowperthwait & Co., Philadelphia.

CARRIE HAMILTON; OR, THE BEAUTY OF TRUE RELIGION. By Mrs. C. W. Denison. Published by the American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia.

THE CURSE OF CLIFTON. By Mrs. Southworth. Another edition of this fascinating novel. Published by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM JOURNAL. We are requested to state that this periodical hereafter will be edited by D. A. Wells, A. M., and A. M. Spangler.

THE KANSAS REGION. By Max Greene. A variety of interesting particulars as to the soil, climate, &c., of Kansas. It is dedicated to Bayard Taylor. Published by Fowler & Wells, New York.

POSTAL REFORM: Its Urgent Necessity and Practicability. By Pliny Miles. A good word in a good work. Published by Stringer & Townsend, N. Y. Price 25 cts.

THE FLOWERS OF ELOCUTION. A Class Book. By Caroline Lee Hentz. These are not mere selections, as some might suppose, but original productions, designed for reading exercises in school. Published by Charles Desilver, Philadelphia.

THE MYSTIC AND OTHER POEMS. By Philip James Bailey, author of Festus. A new volume of poems by Bailey, doubtless filled with the usual number of beauties, unpoeticalities, and hard words. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, and for sale by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS. By Robert Hare, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, &c., &c. Published by Partridge & Brittan, New York; and for sale by Samuel Barry, 221 Arch street, Philadelphia, who keeps on hand an assortment of publications devoted to this subject.

WALKER'S MANLY EXERCISES. By Craven. From the ninth London Edition. Published by J. W. Moore, Philadelphia.

AMY LEE, OR, WITHOUT AND WITHIN. By the author of "Our Parish." Published by Brown, Bazin & Co., Boston. For sale by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

LILY HUDSON, OR, THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ORPHAN GIRL. By Alice Gray. Published by H. Long & Brother, New York, for sale by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

SHANDY MCGUIRE ROBINSON. By D. Wilson. Published by Miller, Orton & Mulligan, New York and Auburn. For sale by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

A TREATISE ON ENGLISH PUNCTUATION. By John Wilson. Fifth edition. Published by Crosby, Nichols & Co., Boston. For sale by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

BROTHER MASON, THE CIRCUIT RIDER; OR, TEN YEARS A METHODIST PREACHER. Published by H. M. Rulison, 115½ Main street, Cincinnati.

MAN-OF-WAR LIFE. A Boy's Experience in the United States Navy, during a voyage around the world in a ship of the line. Published by Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., Cincinnati, and J. P. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

A CHILD'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By JOHN BONNER. New York; Harper & Brothers.

Just the thing that was wanted. Got up uniform with Dickens' Child's History of England, and written in a very successful imitation of his style. Far from objecting to this imitation, we think the book will be more acceptable upon this account. For sale by Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia.

Clippings.

☞ Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said, I will a family paper take, both for my own and children's sake! If such there be, let him repent, and have this paper to him sent.

☞ A young man in Chicopee, while attempting to kiss a young lady, slipped and fell, losing his kiss and two front teeth. Poor fellow! And what a disappointment to the young lady.

☞ The Vineyard Gazette says that an Irish girl living in that village, who was in the habit of soaping the dirty clothes before putting them to soak, on being told by her mistress to get a dried codfish and put it to soak for dinner, did so, after rubbing it over smartly with a good quantity of soft soap.

☞ A nervous man whose regard for personal comfort is paramount to his sense of national honor and the importance of the Arctic researches upon commercial affairs, says, "After all, the grand achievement of Dr. Kane was in finding a place where mosquitoes have never been."

☞ Nobility and gentleness go hand in hand; and when I see a young gentleman kind to his mother, and gentle and forbearing to his brothers and sisters, I think he has a noble heart.

☞ The Gazette de Medicine says that nostalgia, or home-sickness, is one of the main predisposing causes of the greater part of the sickness in the Crimea among the allied troops.

☞ Piety is not an end, but a means, through the purest repose of the spirit, to attain the highest culture. Wherefore it may be remarked, that those who pursue piety as an end and aim, are mostly hypocrites.

☞ PUNCH'S DEFENCE OF THE ENGLISH SYSTEM.—Every General ought to be able to look death in the face. What, then, more reasonable than to select for Generals veterans who are at death's door!

☞ MYTHOLOGY EXPLAINED.—Venus's car was drawn by pigeons, inferring thereby that in love there should be no kicking over the traces.

☞ At a marriage ceremony, celebrated in a M. E. Church in Baltimore, on Tuesday, the bride was dressed in snow white satin; the first bridesmaid was attired in deep blue, and the second in red silk.

☞ SPOKE OUT IN MEETIN'.—Little boy: "Ma, will that woman go to Heaven any sooner than you, 'cause she's got a pew all to herself?"

☞ Humboldt says that tobacco is the Indian word for the *pipe* through which the weed is smoked.

☞ ANECDOTE OF SHERIDAN.—Neither high nor humble was at any time spared by his effervescent wit. Meeting the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York one day in St. James' street, as he was leaving the portico, "We've just been discussing, Sherry," said the Duke, "whether you are a *rogue or a fool.*" "I am between both, *your Royal Highness*," he replied, taking an arm of each before passing on.

☞ A SAFE RULE.—When a young man confidently tells you that such and such a young lady "has no heart," you may be sure that he has been trying it on, and has failed in making an impression.—*Punch.*

☞ How does it happen that the most superficial orators generally make the longest speeches? The answer to this question (which is not a conundrum) appears to be that "those gentlemen endeavor to give their orations in length that which they want in depth."

☞ A red-headed lover, in writing to a red-headed girl, should use great care in wording his letters. The less said about "mutual flame," the better. We once knew a wedding postponed six years by a similar phrase to this.

☞ Dean Swift once visited the neighborhood where some ten years before, a very great man had lived and died. For a long time he could find no one who remembered the departed. But after much inquiry he met an old gentleman, the pastor of the church, who said to the inquiry, "Yes, I think I do, yes, I now recall him, he had a little dog whose ears were cut off close to his head." So it is, our very dogs will be remembered when we are forgotten.

☞ It is said that advertisements like the following, taken from a late London journal, are frequent in the London newspapers:—"Original Manuscript Sermons.—The widow of a clergyman is willing to dispose of the remainder of her husband's Discourses, which are sound and practical, and adapted to any class of hearers. Address 'Clericus,' Blechingley Reigate, Surrey."

☞ The following has been given as the arithmetic of love. After introduction; 2 compliments make 1 blush, 2 blushes make 1 tender look, 4 tender looks make 1 ramble by moonlight, 2 rambles make 1 proposal, 2 proposals (1 to pa) make 1 wedding.

☞ "Charley, where is your father?" "I don't know, mother, but I guess he's gone over to Deacon Dilberry's pasture after his black sheep, kase I seed the Widder Higgins going over that way." Charley caught a thrashing before breakfast next morning.

☞ Revenge is a common passion; it is the sin of the uninstructed. The savage deems it noble; but Christ's religion, which is the sublime civiliser, emphatically condemns it. Why? Because religion ever seeks to ennoble man; and he is debased by revenge.

☞ There is a lady in Ohio who has had eleven husbands during the last sixteen years. The very worst kind of a monopolist—monopolizing the true "staff of life."

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1855.

ALL THE CONTENTS OF THE POST ARE SET UP EXPRESSLY FOR IT, AND IT ALONE. IT IS NOT A MERE REPRINT OF A DAILY PAPER.

TERMS, &C.

The terms of the Post are $2, if paid in advance—$2.50, if not paid in advance. For $5, in advance, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms to Clubs, to be sent in the city to one address, and in the country to one Post Office:

4 Copies, - - - - -	$5,00	Per Annum.
8 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,)	10,00	
13 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,)	15,00	
20 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,)	20,00	

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-six* cents in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends, the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise Clubs, &c.

VIVIA:
A STORY OF LIFE'S MYSTERY.

In accordance with the new arrangement, we design commencing this story by Mrs. Southworth, author of "The Deserted Wife," "The Lost Heiress," &c., in the first paper of January next.

It would be quite an accommodation to us, if persons getting up clubs for the new year, would send them in as early as possible, in order that we might be able to regulate the size of our edition. In view of the again prosperous condition of the country, and the small price of a paper like the Post, as compared with the high price of almost everything else, we think we ought to receive a liberal increase of our subscription list the coming season. With a little activity on the part of our numerous friends, at least ten thousand names might be added to our circulation during the next three months. Not that our present list is at all to be complained of, but that we like to keep Moving On, Moving On!

A NOVELET FROM MRS. HENTZ.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that we have made an arrangement with MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ, author of "Marcus Warland," "Linda," "The Planter's Northern Bride," &c., for an original Novelet from her talented and popular pen, which we design laying before them at the close of Mrs. Southworth's novelet.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

Just in season to give some color to the statement of the *London Times* that an invasion of Ireland was menaced from the United States, comes the Convention whose inharmonious and foolish proceedings are described in another column. This Convention professed to represent a large number of persons in fourteen states, and doubtless will be seized upon as a precious morsel by some of the English journals. And in truth it will be difficult to convince the people of Great Britain, that such high sounding doings as distinguished the meeting in question, are really of no practical moment whatever, except so far as they may affect the actors themselves.

The main business of the Convention may be characterized as the manufacture of "bulls." For instance, they declared their intention sacredly to respect the laws of the United States, while they at the same time avowed their willingness to organize an armed invasion of the territory of a nation with whom the United States are at peace. In order to please both Catholic and Protestant, they say:—

Let us assure the clergy of that faith to which the large majority of the Irish people subscribe, that instead of being the beggars of favor from England, as they are now, under an Irish Republic their spiritual influence will be anchored more deeply in the hearts of their people; *they will be in a position to exercise to the fullest their spiritual powers—untrammeled by unjust laws or a persecuting public opinion; so also will the same rights and privileges* be extended to the *clergy of every religious denomination.*

This reminds us of the orator who declared that the people should be willing to forfeit all their rights to preserve the rest. The Catholic clergy are promised all the platter to themselves, and every other church to have the same privilege. But how little the former desire such aid, is shown by the fact that they almost universally denounce the movement.

But as a proof of the absurd character of the whole affair, it contemplates the "emancipation" of those who consider themselves free, and simply beg to be let alone—and to take advantage of a war, which has no heartier advocates in the British realm than in Ireland itself. We cannot wonder at a somewhat sensible man, like Gen. Shields, writing of this matter in the following not very complimentary language:—"If there is one man in America, who thinks I am such a fool as to countenance such absurdity, he may cherish that belief. . . If my name be mentioned publicly in connection with it, you will do me the favor to contradict it."

As we said, instead of hurting the "Saxon," these gentlemen will more probably simply hurt themselves. What are we to think of such language as the following, addressed to "the Irish in the British Colonies *and elsewhere?*"

Under whatever flag they find shelter, or however prosperous their lot may be, their *natural home is in the sweet valleys of old Ireland*, beside her historic rivers, and under the shadow of her ancient pillar towers and cathedrals. The ashes of their kindred have hallowed the soil—it is the consecrated ground in which their own bones should be laid.

If this mean anything, it means that the "natural home" of Irishmen, wherever they may temporarily sojourn, must always be in Ireland—that America may be their residence, but cannot be their *home*. And if not their home, they will not act so much for her advantage, as with regard to the interests of the land from which they have wandered, and which they still consider as "consecrated ground." For our part, we are very free to say, that the foreigner who will not or cannot adopt the United States as his future *home*—throwing off all expectation or even desire of returning to the country in which he was born—making thus the interest of his adopted country the paramount consideration—has no claim to be admitted to the privileges of American citizenship, neither can he in good conscience assume the obligations which such citizenship imposes. If these gentlemen really mean what they say—if what we have quoted be anything more than a pretty poetical flourish—they should at once, in all honor and conscience, tear up their naturalization papers, and decline any further political identification with this country. But in charity to them, we prefer to believe that they are not in earnest, and that they really do not mean what they say.

☞ Mr. Augustine Duganne, the well-known writer, has been chosen to the legislature of New York by the largest vote ever cast in his district.

TROUBLE IN KANSAS.

The "Squatter Sovereignty" doctrine seems to be rapidly attaining its natural growth in Kansas. Throw a State as large as Pennsylvania into the arena, to be struggled for by opposite principles, and the result in all probability will be civil war. The minority, after first trying the ballot box, will indignantly resort to the cartridge box.

The true "popular sovereignty" of the territory belonging to the Union, is, as we have heretofore said, in the people of the whole United States. And they have not the ability to divest themselves of it—for even "squatter sovereignty" itself, can only be established by the true popular sovereignty of the people of the whole Union, as represented in Congress. But true popular sovereignty acts a cowardly part, when it endeavors to throw off its shoulders a solemn duty, and leaves the institutions of a new State to be determined by the first rude and generally merely temporary wave of emigration.

Congress should do its duty without regard to sectional interests—but simply with the view of establishing in all new and virgin territory, the best, the wisest institutions which the progress of mankind has developed. If the institutions of some one State were, in the belief of Congress, superior to the institution of the other thirty, the representatives of those thirty should throw aside all narrow, sectional jealousies, and bestow upon the new State which they were founding—not institutions similar to their own—but institutions similar to that one. We here express no opinion as to the different forms of society which prevail in the United States, but we cannot understand how any sensible, unprejudiced man can deny the principle of action which we have laid down:—That Congress is bound, in founding a new State, to inaugurate the most perfect, practicable institutions with which the progress of the race has made mankind acquainted.

But Congress has neglected its duty—and thrown the burthen off its shoulders, for such a settlement as comes from border contention and strife. The result is—that, according to the telegraph, eight hundred men are now in arms, refusing to obey—not the United States and its officers—but the laws and officers of a legislature which they assert does not represent the great majority of the people of the Territory. To be consistent—to carry out the "Squatter Sovereignty" doctrine to its legitimate results, the United States now should not interfere, except so far as to keep off the citizens of the adjoining States of Missouri and Iowa, but say—"Dear children, settle the matter among yourselves, with bowie knife and with rifle; and the party which triumphs I will consider the rightful government—until the next fight."

And really we should hardly be surprised if such was the practical conclusion of the administration—its interference being environed with obvious difficulties. For, if the party which rallies to the support of the "Legislature" be the majority, and the "Convention" party be the minority, what need to fly to the help of the former? And shall the friends and advocates of "Squatter Sovereignty" aid a confessed minority? Thus, it will be seen, there is a difficulty in the way, growing out of the very principles of the new-fangled doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty" itself. Our fathers, in universally acting upon the principle that the Popular Sovereignty of the Territories resided in the whole people of the United States, were not so much out of the way after all. Our modern statesmen have attempted to abandon the old landmarks—and here are the settlers of Kansas, face to face in civil war.

THE CITY AND COUNTRY PRESS.—Our neighbor, "The Village Record," published in West Chester, says:—

So many worthless newspapers are now attempted to be palmed upon the community, that great discrimination is requisite not to be imposed upon. Every day brings out a prospectus heralding some new paper, promising to open the eyes of the blind, and to do wonderful things to cure the body politic of inherent evils. There is charlatanry in every business, and the public it is imagined by designing demagogues are very easily gulled, and ever ready, like gudgeons, to swallow that which is new. * * * Among the weekly literary and family papers, the Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, stands at the head, and has been always deservedly popular. We are always friendly to promoting the circulation of well conducted foreign papers; they in no wise supercede the local papers, but by encouraging an appetite for reading, create a demand for them. Of course no intelligent man expects his own local or county paper to be presented at the same price as a distant or city paper. In the very nature of things that is impossible.

The "Village Record" is an old, popular and influential press, and we are pleased to have its testimony as to the fact that the city papers really create a demand for the local ones. It has always seemed to us that this must be the case, especially when the local papers are properly conducted. We observe in the Record, as in other well managed country papers, a large amount of local news; and we think it is by the industrious collection of such news, and by making themselves the vehicles for the political, social, and business interests of their neighborhoods, that they render themselves absolutely indispensable to the districts in which they are located. And then again, it is undeniably true that the appetite for information grows with what it feeds on; and that the man who takes one paper is more apt to take another, than his unreading neighbor is to take one.

A HASTY PROCEEDING.—We are pleased to hear from Washington, that the recognition of the Walker government of Nicaragua, by Mr. Wheeler, has been disapproved of by the Administration. Walker being an adventurer from this country, the hurried recognition of his success by Mr. Wheeler, is calculated to expose the United States to jealous animadversions, if not to just suspicion. Nothing can be truer than that it is the policy of this government to acknowledge the powers that be in all foreign governments, without regard to the justice of the claim by which they hold the supreme authority—but in all cases, and especially in a case like the present, for the reason we have above given, should sufficient time be allowed to elapse, to test the probable permanency of a revolutionary government.

It appears by the latest news from Central America, that there was a strong disposition manifested in the other States to unite against Walker. It cannot be wondered at that late events have promoted the growth of a natural jealousy of foreign intervention. And if this feeling be not strong enough to unite the Central Americans in a government sufficiently powerful to hold in contempt the filibustering attacks of a few hundred Americans, we confess we see very little hope for such a people. We may pity, but no power on earth can easily help a race, so destitute of the good sense and ability to help themselves.

MINNESOTA.—We see it stated in the "Minnesota Times," that Dr. J. B. Phillips, of Chester County, Penn., whose resemblance to Mazzini recently got him into difficulties in Switzerland, has purchased 5,000 acres in the Cottage Grove District, near St. Paul, for $25,000. Dr. Phillips thinks that Real Estate rules lower by 25 to 50 per cent. in and about St. Paul than in any town he has visited of like character and prospects west of the Alleghanies. It might be well, therefore, for emigrants "Westward ho" to give the place a look.

By the way, one gentleman of our acquaintance, after spending a year or two in California, and then travelling through the West on a tour of examination, has quietly gone back to the old homestead in Chester County. Taking society and other things into consideration, he prefers the East. So our Western friends must not think they are to be allowed to run over the course without opposition.

THE PASTE DIAMONDS.—It is stated that many of the snuff-boxes given away by titled personages, are ornamented with imitation diamonds, and not the real article—Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt, being the discoverer of this adroit mode of reconciling the munificence of a prince, with the exigencies of an embarrassed exchequer. As a number of such articles have been bestowed upon American citizens in recent years, would it not be well for them to institute an examination into the quality of the royal gifts which they so highly value? To be sure, you "should not look the gift horse in the mouth," as a general thing, but in this case it may be considered excusable. What are they, gentlemen—like the monarchs themselves, mere paste, or the true, innately royal brilliants?

THE KEYSTONE ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.—We are pleased to learn that the natives of Pennsylvania and their descendants, now residing in Louisiana, have formed themselves into an association with the above title, to keep up their love for the old mother commonwealth. Applications for membership may be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. E. C. Hancock, 22 Camp street, New Orleans. Dr. B. Stille is President of the Society. It has our best wishes for a long and useful life.

LIBERAL UNCLE SAMUEL.—The yearly expense of maintaining our twelve military posts and two thousand men in New Mexico, is said to be about one and a half millions of dollars, or seven hundred and fifty dollars per man.

GOLD AND GRAIN.

[illegible]

General News.

[illegible]

FROM KANSAS.

[illegible]

LATER FROM EUROPE.

[illegible]

STILL LATER.

[illegible]

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

[illegible]

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

[illegible]

POLITICAL NEWS.

[illegible]

SATURDAY
EVENING POST.
PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1855.

Congressional News.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

On the 6th, Mr. Hale's resolution calling on the President of the United States to inform the Senate whether he has received any evidence of such resistance to the laws in Kansas as to require the interposition of military force in the preservation or restoration of law and order in that Territory, and if so, to lay the same before the Senate, was taken up.

Mr. Hunter remarked it was unusual to take up such calls before receiving the annual message, which might contain the information desired.

Mr. Hale consented that the resolution should lay over, and moved when the Senate adjourns to adjourn till Monday.

Mr. Hunter hoped not, as the House might organize to-day.

Mr. Clayton remarked that such an adjournment would delay the reception of the message, which the country is anxious to see.

Several Senators urged Mr. Hale to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Hale—In view of the fact stated by the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. Clayton) of which I was entirely ignorant, that the country is waiting with great anxiety for the message, I withdraw the motion. [Laughter.] Adjourned.

On the 7th, on motion of Mr. Pratt, Mr. Hickey was appointed Chief Clerk, and J. H. Nicholson, Reading Clerk.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from Commodore Joseph Smith, remonstrating against the action of the Naval Board in placing him on the retired list.

The Senate then adjourned. Mr. Hale, sotto voce, looking at the Clerk.—We have made over a dollar a minute to-day, the session having lasted only seven minutes.

On the 10th, on motion of Mr. Weller, the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, appointed at the last session, was ordered to be continued during this, the vacancies to be filled by the Chair.

Mr. Adams' resolution, providing for the election of the officers of the Senate, to-day, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Bayard gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the public printing, engraving and binding. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 6th, after the calling of the roll, Mr. Whitney withdrew the name of Humphrey Marshall as a candidate for Speaker.

[illegible]

resolution on the table, declaring that was the proper place for it. The Clerk called the House to order, the members standing all over the Hall.

Mr. Giddings, amid great confusion, earnestly appealed to his friend from Iowa to withdraw his resolution, believing that the feeling of the House was becoming more favorable to Mr. Banks.

The yeas and nays having been ordered on laying the resolution on the table, the question was raised whether Mr. Thorington could withdraw it.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, appealed to his friends to waive their objections, and permit the gentleman from Iowa to withdraw the resolution, he being desirous of doing so.

Cries of "no objection"—"agreed"—"call the roll," &c. The resolution being withdrawn, the House again resumed the balloting for Speaker. The 34th ballot resulted as follows:—Banks 107, Richardson 76, Fuller 29, Scattering 15. Then adjourned.

General News.

NEWS ITEMS.

A MERITED TESTIMONIAL.—A beautiful monument has been erected in the Hebrew Cemetery, at Newport, R. I., to the memory of Judah Touro, which bears the following inscription: "The last of his name. He inscribed it in the book of philanthropy, to be remembered forever."

Speaking of the refusal of the London Times to publish Mr. Buchanan's note respecting the neutrality laws, the Montreal Herald says: "Such dishonorable conduct, in a journal marked by such pre-eminent talent, and, consequently, enjoying so vast and unequalled a circulation, is clearly calculated not only to weaken its own influence, but that of journalism throughout the world."

RACHEL'S MOVEMENTS.—Mad'lle Rachel's departure from Charleston, S. C., to Havana, has been deferred until the 19th inst., on account of the nonarrival of her baggage.

The newspaper mill at Little Falls, N. Y., now in course of erection, by Mr. Beardsley, for the manufacture of basswood paper, will be in operation very soon.

IMPORTANT POINT SETTLED.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, has decided that to be drunk three times in six months, does not constitute an "habitual drunkard."

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.—Gunpowder, which was ten cents a pound in New York on the opening of the war, has advanced to twenty cents.

CURIOUS ELOPEMENT.—The Chicago Democrat, of Tuesday week, says that a woman arrived in that place, a few days previous, with the dead body of her husband, which she was taking East for burial. On the route she fell in with a young man, and, on the arrival of the cars at Chicago, they went off together, leaving the dead body of the husband in the depot, where it has remained since.

A few days since, an old man of sixty-one years, applied at the office of the city register, Boston, for the fifth marriage certificate. His intended bride is but twenty-four, it being her first marriage. This is the only case within the knowledge of the registrar of a fifth marriage.

A PROPOSAL DECLINED.—A very small pattern of a man, lately solicited the hand of a fine, buxom girl. "Oh, no," said the fair lady, "I can't think of it for a moment. The fact is, John, you are a little too big to put into a cradle, and a little too small to put into a bed."

PROSPECT OF A LONG SESSION.—The first session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress, will, most probably, be a very protracted one, as it is proposed to refer Longfellow's "Hiawatha" to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE.—Guyer, who arrived here from Cincinnati, on Thursday week, with five other convicts, was married in jail, before he left. The Columbian says:—"Guyer's feet were in fetters during the ceremony, and he had just time to kiss his wife, and then away to fulfill the punishment of the law. Truly a matrimonial adventure extraordinary."

James Sheridan Knowles has published a book entitled "The Gospel attributed to Matthew is the Record of the whole original Apostlehood."

THE LAW OF DESCENT OF PROPERTY.—At the recent term of the U. S. Circuit Court for Rhode Island, the Court sustained the position [illegible]

THE IRISH IN MOTION, WITH "TYLER, TOO," AT THEIR HEAD. BRITISH LION IN DANGER.—The National Convention of the Irish Emigrant Aid Societies (so called) assembled at the Astor House, New York, on the 4th. About 70 delegates were in attendance. Robert Tyler, Esq., of Philadelphia, was chosen President pro tem. Fourteen States in all were represented. The business of the forenoon terminated with appointing a Committee to examine Credentials. A most exciting and personal debate sprung up, as to who should be admitted to participate in the proceedings. Col. Doheney said he represented on that floor at least two thousand armed men, but if Mr. McClenahan (editor of the Citizen) was permitted to take a seat, he (Doheney) would take up his hat and walk out.

After this breeze was over, a delegate from Ohio rebuked the disposition to dissension, visible in the Convention. After awhile, when the army was ready to march, he said, they would be all squabbling as to who should be general, he supposed. For his own part, he was ready to serve in the ranks.

One set complain that another set has taken it upon themselves, to "cut and dry" the whole affair so as to advance, not the "liberation of Ireland," but certain personal ends.

A plan, it is said, has been submitted "to reach the heart of the British lion," through his Canadian lungs. Five thousand able bodied Hibernians are represented to be all ready for enrollment, to march to Canada, in order to co-operate with some Russian demonstration, said to be organizing on the northwest coast. Money sufficient to defray expenses, it is further said, has already been raised, and the only thing remaining to be done, is to find a man in whom all can have confidence as a leader. Secrecy being the one great thing needed now, pains are taken to keep out of the newspapers anything like a real record of what is in the wind. But the facts here related may be relied upon. It is probable, however, that the whole scheme will "bust up," owing to the personal jealousies and personal hatreds which govern the whole Convention.

Another rumor may as well be mentioned; it is a wild one, but there may be "something in it." An agent of Russia, then, is said to be the financial agent and the chief engineer of the whole concern. Who he is, or where he is, can't say, but it is thought to be something of an object to get up an invasion of Canada, in order to distract the Allies at home, and possibly to compel England to transport a portion of her army in the Crimea to the North American colonies.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The American Irish Emigrant Aid Society closed their convention to-day, after adopting a constitution and address. They declare their purpose to be to fulfill the destiny of the Irish nation, for which so many patriots have toiled and suffered, but, in doing so, they will not outrage the laws of the United States. They regard the present state of affairs in Europe as their opportunity, and call on the Irish people to pronounce that they will emancipate themselves, and promise that they shall not be left to struggle alone.

The resolutions declare that the laws of the United States do not prevent combinations of [illegible]

THE CHANNEL TO OPEN POLAR SEA.—A writer in the National Intelligencer suggests, that as no ice drifts southward through Behring's Straits into the Pacific, the equatorial current of that ocean must set northwardly through those Straits into the Polar sea, and that it finds egress from that sea southwardly into the Atlantic through Baffin's Bay and Davis' Strait. The writer thinks that, therefore, the proper way to reach the Polar Sea without difficulty, must be to follow the drift of the current, which is northwardly through Behring's Strait.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The number of deaths during the past week in this city was 167—Adults 70, and children 97.

HIAWATHA IMPROVED.—

Should you ask us, whence these pantles?
Whence these coats and vests so handsome,
With the cloth so smooth and glossy,
With the seams all showing graces,
With the "cut" past contradiction?
We should answer, we should tell you,
From a hundred and eleven Chestnut,
From the store of Rockhill & Wilson,
Did these trophies—no trousers, come.

MARVELLOUS MUSICAL BOXES that astonish and delight, exquisitely finished opera glasses, beautiful China ornaments, bronzes, Parian and papier mache, are a few among the fresh goods just received by WM. T. FRY, 10 ARCH street, opposite the Theatre. Fry's splendid assortment of choice fancy goods, of almost every conceivable description, is now in holiday condition, and those who would procure beautiful and useful articles, at a reasonable rate, should call and inspect FRY'S peerless stock. dec8-4t

Proof that Consumption can be Cured by MEDICATED INHALATION.

FACTS. FACTS. FACTS.—These are what I wanted to convince us of the curability of Consumption, by any the timid and incredulous, who have been taught to believe that when this dreadful scourge has commenced in the respiratory organs, no human power can eradicate it. Not so with the Medical ... whose interest and avarice have blinded them to the truth of all new medical discoveries, though they should shine as bright as the noon-day sun. They would not be convinced if the grave should yield up its dead, and they speak volumes in favor of the curability of Consumption, by Medicated Inhalation and adjunct constitutional remedies employed in my practice.

Therefore, it is not to the latter I present facts in favor of my new mode of treatment, but to the former, who can be reached by appealing to their reasoning faculties.

The cases I am about to publish, are those of confirmed Consumption, acknowledged to be so by physicians of good standing, as far as popular sentiment is concerned, who formerly attended them, and who acknowledged their cases to be beyond the reach of medical aid.

The first is that of Miss Mary Jane Wood, of Montgomery Co., Pa., aged 19 years, of delicate and consumptive form, hereditarily predisposed to Consumption, having lost two sisters and one brother with the disease. This young lady's disease commenced in March last, and so rapidly did it progress, that by the 13th of August, her physician and friends had given up all hopes of her recovery. At this period she was brought to me by a friend of hers, residing at No. 37 John st. I found on examining her chest the left lung completely tuberculated with mucous rale—indicating that the tubercles had commenced softening—pulse from a hundred and ten to a hundred and twenty per minute—night sweats—cold creeps in the morning and fever in the afternoon, loss of physical and mental energy, great emaciation and loss of strength, unable to walk over three or four squares without assistance, loss of appetite, respiration difficult and very great shortness of breath on using the least exertion, cough in the morning troublesome, with copious expectoration of a purulent character, sickness of stomach at times, and tendency to diarrhœa—all of which symptoms indicate consumption in a third stage, and, in common parlance, would be called

GALLOPING CONSUMPTION.

On the 17th of the present month, I again examined her lungs, and found the diseased lung had perfectly healed, and she breathing with it naturally. Her strength had returned, so that she could walk as many miles as formerly squares, appetite very good, pulse diminished to the usual standard, fever and night sweats disappeared, shortness of breath also disappeared; cough and expectoration almost ceased, and her general appearance indicative of perfect health; all accomplished in the space of three months, and the disease hereditary, under my new mode of treatment.

The following case is that of Mr. Daniel Codery, merchant, residing at Absecom, and well known to many citizens of Philadelphia, with whom he has had business associations for years. Comment will be unnecessary. The letter speaks for itself.

For the first two weeks that I was under your treatment, I perceived no sensible change in my disease. After that period I could see a gradual improvement, which continued until my health was perfectly restored, with the exception of a liability to take cold, which you stated would be the case this winter. It has been just three months since I commenced your treatment. My appetite is now as good as it ever was, my strength so far improved that I can keep upon my feet all day and attend to my business without the least fatigue. I weigh as much as I ever did; cough and expectoration has ceased with the exception of a little white mucus sometimes in the mornings; my chest has expanded between two and three inches, which assures me that the cure is a permanent one. I would further state that I now breathe into my left lung as natural as I ever did, and enjoy as good health. I would further add that I am firmly in the belief that if I had not placed myself under your treatment, I would now be silently sleeping in my tomb. Therefore, to you, my dear Doctor, I owe a world of gratitude, as well as my family, for snatching me from the brink of the grave. With much respect, I remain yours, &c.,

DANIEL E. CODERY,
Absecom, Atlantic county, N. J.

It has been positively asserted by the best physicians of the city, that a hepatized lung cannot be restored. Here is positive proof that it can be, and I have a number of other cases of a similar character, which I shall publish at a future time.

DR. S. PANCOAST, Physician for Consumption and Diseases of the Throat, No. 144 Spring Garden street, above Ninth.

Office hours, from 9, A. M., to 3, P. M.

P. S.—I would invite the attention of the public to my work on Consumption, well illustrated with plain and colored Plates, price $1, for sale at my Office.

THE STOCK MARKET.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY McHENRY & BELL, STOCK AND BILL BROKERS, No. 108 Walnut Street.

The following were the closing quotations for Stocks on Monday last. Market closing steady:

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
LOANS			Phil Ger & Nor	53	53½
U S 6 pr ct '68	109	—	Reading	44¾	44⅞
" " '62	109½	—	" preferred	—	50
" " '67	115½	—	Minehill	64	66
" " '68	115½	—	Har & Lan	56	58
" 5 '65	98½	98¾	Phil & Sun	25	—
Int off			Chester Valley	—	7½
Phila 6 pr ct	72½	73½	Tioga	14	—
" 5 "	—	80	" preferred	30	—
Cam City 6 pr ct	80	—	P W & Balt	—	24
Pitts 6 pr ct	80	—	Sun & Erie	—	—
" " c'upon	—	78½	Long Island	10½	12½
Allg'y city 6 pr ct	—	72	CANAL STOCKS.		
" county	69	69½	Schuyl Nav	19	19½
Alleg'y P R R 6's	59	59½	" preferred	29½	29½
Penn 6 pr ct '79	100	101	Lehigh Nav	50	60
" 5 "	84	84½	Morris	12½	13½
" " coupon	88½	—	" preferred	98	99½
Tenn 6 pr ct	90	90½	C & Del	160	165
" 5 "	—	91	Union	9¾	9¼
" " coupon	—	91	Susq Tid'w'ter	9½	10
Cincin 6 pr ct	—	93	BANK STOCKS.		
Kent'ky 6 pr ct	102	—	North Amer	155	—
Illinois 6 "	100	—	Penna	115½	116¾
St Louis 6 pr ct	—	94	Philada	133	—
Tex's Reg Notes	—	56	Far & Mec	63	63¼
Penn RR pr ct	97½	98	Commercial	—	57
1st m'rt loan '80	—	90	N Liberty	60	60½
C& Am RR 6 pr ct	—	77½	Mechanics	29½	29½
Rea Mort R R "	108	—	Southwark	73	—
P G & N R R "	—	95	P Township	—	43
Reading R R "	80	80½	Kensington	70	—
" Mort "	91	92	Girard	11½	11⅞
H & Lan R R "	93	96	Western	—	69
P& W R R 7 pr ct	73	—	Man & Mech's	—	31½
Che Val R R "	30	37½	Commerce	67	—
Tioga R R "	70	—	Tradesmen's	60	—
Phil Wil & Bal "	—	98	United States	—	½
W R R G 6 pr ct	88½	89½	Pittsburg	52	—
Long I R R "	72	73	M & M Pitts	52	—
Sch Nav '82 "	74¼	74¾	Ex'ge Pitts	—	60
Lehigh Nav "	90	95	Kentucky	107	108
" Mort "	—	95	Northern, Ky	110	—
C & D C l "	—	64	Louisville, Ky	128	—
Susq Tid '78 "	67	—	Farmers, Ky	106	107
RAILROAD STOCKS			Un'n N'sh Ten	90	—
Cam & Am	129½	130	Plant's, Tenn	—	96
Penna	42	42½	Com & R Vicks	7½	8
Bea Mdw	50	51	N O Gas Li	115½	—
North Penna	9⅞	10			

CATTLE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 7.

The receipts of Beef Cattle this week, have been about 1,300 head. The demand was good, and they were nearly all disposed of within the range of $8a10 per 100 lbs. Cows and Calves are without change. Hogs—The receipts at Singer's yard this week foot up 2,000 head. They were all sold at $7a7.75 per 100 lbs. Sheep and Lambs are in fair demand. Sales of 2,000 head at $2a4 each, as in quality and condition.

NEW YORK MARKETS, DEC. 8.

ASHES—The market for both kinds is quiet but firm, owing to the reduced stock; sales of 30 bbls at $7.30 for Pots, and $8.30 for Pearls. Saleratus is steady at 7c.

COTTON—The market to-day has recovered the decline of ⅛ on the steamers news on all grades Middling, and closes firm at the improvement. Sales at our annexed prices, which are revised to conform to the advance.

FLOUR, &c.—There is less doing in the low grades of State and Western Flour, and the market is heavy. The arrivals are moderate, and most holders are firm at the close. The absence of vessels restricts business sensibly. The better grades are held with confidence, but sell slowly. There is a moderate inquiry for future delivery. The sales of Western Canal are 6,000 bbls at $8.75 for State and superfine Michigan, $9.25a9.75 for superior Indiana and Upper Lake, $9a9.25 for low grades of Ohio extra, and $9.75a11.50 for extra Genesee. Included in the sales are 1,000 bbls State for January at $9. Canadian Flour is heavy and prices rather nominal, with only limited sales to the extent of 300 bbls at $9a10.25 for common to best brands. Southern Flour continues dull and heavy, the supply is fair; sales of 900 bbls at $9.25a9.62, for mixed to good standard brands Baltimore City Mills, Alexandria and Howard street, and $9.75a10.62 for favorite fancy and extra brands. Rye Flour is very quiet; sales of 50 bbls at $6a7.50. Corn Meal is heavy; sales of 100 bbls Jersey at $4.25a4.62 for Brandywine. Buckwheat Flour is selling at $2.62a3 per 100 lbs.

GRAIN—A dull and heavy market for Wheat; prices are somewhat nominal. We have only to note sales of 5,700 bushels good white Canadian at $2.20. Rye is better, the demand good for export, and the arrivals not very large; sales of 27,000 bushels at $1.30 for Southern, and $1.32a1.35 for fair to prime Northern. Oats are quite plenty, and are dull and lower; sales of State at 50a52c, and Western at 50a52c. Barley is inactive at $1.25a1.31. Canadian Peas are firm; sales of 1,300 bushels at $1.35a1.37½. White Beans are in fair demand; sales at $2.30a2.75 per bushel. Corn opened dull and heavy, but with a better demand at the close for export; old is firmer; sales of 75,000 bushels at 90a98c for Western mixed in store; 91 for do delivered; ... for new yellow Jersey, and 91a95c for Southern yellow.

HOPS—Old are very quiet, the sales are retail ones at 3a6c. New are in fresh ... Prime Western continues in good demand at full former prices. The sales are about 20 bales at 10c for Eastern, and 9a12c for Western, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—The demand for Pork is very moderate; the supply of new is light; prices of Prime are easier; the sales are 330 bbls at $20.25 for Mess, $21 for City Prime Mess, and $18 for new and old Prime. Beef is heavy at the decline, the arrivals are liberal and the stock large; sales of 305 bbls at $14.50a15.50 for repacked Western Mess, $11a11.50 for Vermont Mess, $9.12½a10 for Country Prime, $16.50a19.25 for do Mess. Prime Mess is quiet at $21a23. Beef Hams are dull at $15a17. Bacon is firm; sales of 160 boxes city long boneless Middles for early delivery at 11½c. Dressed Hogs have advanced, with a good demand at ... [illegible]

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY WITHERS & PETERSON, BANKERS, No. 39 South Third Street.

[illegible]

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

May be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depots of
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Marriages.

☞ Marriage notices must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

On Tuesday, the 4th of Dec., 1855, at Mecschert's House, near Douglassville, Amity Township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, by the Rev. Mr. George Miller, Mr. HENRY McKENTY, of St. Paul, Minnesota, to Miss JOHANNAH D. WAAGE, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Frederick Waage, of Upper Hanover Township, Montgomery county, Penna.

N. B.—Minnesota papers please copy.

On the evening of Nov. 29th, by the Rev. Chas. R. Demme, Mr. GEORGE L. ESCHER, to Miss ANNA E. McGUIGAN, daughter of the late Wm. McGuigan, all of Philadelphia.

On the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. A. Atwood, Mr. WILLIAM H. MATSON, to Miss ELIZABETH HUMPHREYS, both of Salem county, N. J.

On the 2d ultimo, by the Rev. Clarke London, Mr. WILLIAM DAVIS, to Miss RUTH FISHER, both of Philadelphia.

On the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. E. W. Hutter, Mr. JOHN BIERING, of this city, to Miss SARAH A. SPEERLER, formerly of Lancaster.

On the 29th instant, by the Rev. John J. Jones, Mr. PERRELL S. WHITCOMB, of Philadelphia, to Miss KATE H. HENDERSON, of Philadelphia, late of Cumberland county, N. J.

On the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, D. D. VALENTINE BURKHARDT, Jr. to Miss ELLA T. EGNER, daughter of Conrad S. Egner, both of this city.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. J. C. Clay, Mr. JESSE A. J. LAWS, to Miss VIRGINIA M. CANTRELL, all of this city.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. E. W. Hutter, Mr. JOSEPH L. STEPHENS, of Cecil county, Md. to Miss [illegible]

Deaths.

[illegible]

A Harmless Ague Remedy
IS A PUBLIC BENEFACTION.

See what the PRESIDENT of the PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI says of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, or Antidote to Malaria:

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 30, 1855.

Having noticed the certificate of chemical analysis given by the celebrated chemist, Dr. J. R. Chilton, of New York City, in favor of Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure, that it contained neither Quinine, Arsenic, Mercury, or Strychnine, and having received numerous applications for it, I was induced to send to Mr. Rhodes for the medicine. Since then I have disposed of a large quantity, mostly to residents of this city, who have invariably been cured by it, and to whom I can refer. I am, therefore, satisfied in recommending it to be all that the proprietor represents.

EDWARD S. WHEATON.

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BENEVOLENCE.

We do not think a person can evince a more benevolent trait of character than being moved at the distress and suffering of others, and furthermore, anxious to do all in their power to alleviate by every possible means human suffering. In this view of the case, we do not know how the humane and benevolent can do anything more in accordance with their philanthropic views, than by calling the attention of their afflicted friends and acquaintances to the fact, that Dr. Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., has discovered a preparation, which is put up in the form of a pill, which has a specific action for curing Epilepsy, or Falling Fits, Spasms, Cramps, and all forms of nervous diseases. Among those who have been permanently cured, we might mention a member of the family of ... Beadle, Huntsville, Alabama; Mr. M. P. Sledge, ... Point, Surry county, Va., and Mr. W. P. Ligon, ... Mississippi. We might go on enumerating a number of others, until we had entirely filled up a column of our paper; but we think we have said sufficient to satisfy every person that the subject under consideration is one of vital importance to every Reader: if you are a well man or woman, and have no need of a remedy, perhaps you know some person who is not equally blessed as yourself. [illegible]

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10,000 ACRES, consisting mostly of smooth, rolling prairie, situated in the delta of country embraced between the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers, in a central locality, within two hours' ride of St. Paul, Point Douglass, Hastings, Afton, Lakeland, Hudson, Red Rock and Stillwater, all affording ready and accessible markets for produce.

These lands are situated in the oldest and best cultivated district in Minnesota. The soil is a rich, black loam. The Great Western Railroad, now completed from Chicago to Madison, Wisconsin, and in progress thence north-westward, will, in a short time, be pushed forward to the Mississippi River, cross the St. Croix at Prescott and Point Douglass, and pass through a portion of these lands to St. Paul.

These lands will be sold, in quantities (not less than 40 acres) to suit purchasers.

HENRY McKENTY,
DEALER IN REAL ESTATE.

St. Paul, Nov. 22nd, 1855. dec15-3t

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And Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste.

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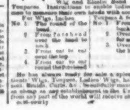

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Selected Poetry.

MY UTOPIA!

BY W. A. WHEELER.

When I a king—were I a king,
My dominion my mind would be;
My subjects, all the thoughts that bring
Their tribute to my sovereignty.

And those with evil counsel would,
Or those who are not kind to me,
Be banished from my realm, I should,
When I a king—were I a king!

My palace should be my happy home
Filled with a smile, my queen should sit,
But from the wronged their all in wrong!
Her kisses would my throne befit,
When I a king—were I a king!

My rule should be justice, love,
And all the land should love my sway,
Then would I rule as from above,
When I a king—were I a king!

You, Conscience—Critics,* would I say,
"For the a short—good you may,"
Your ancient freedom widest your halls
To hold the noblest of the land,
Away with thoughts of zeal and rank!
Your doors to genius stand!
My censors sate all—I'd say,
When I a king—were I a king!

"He's monstrous, yes to whom I give
The gifts of my realm to live,
Just here," I'd say, "of eighteen stole,
Give the all—for God—for country,
To equalist justice—to hungry bosom
Let that your only bounty bring,"
Full—full—bands, I'd have for all,
When I a king—were I a king!

"In death my people," would I say,
"Of this you—and—and—and
From all the care-crowded hour, go, lose
Your English strength beyond the ocean
The will to work you have, away
To whole your—your—and—and—bring:
Go—greater England bound" I'd say,
When I a king—were I a king!

What could I do for my people more?
For noble what else to be, be the lady of
Their—their—their—to have the power
To—to—to—to—to—to—to—
All! It might throw him into wonder,
What I strive to be what I not may,
What I am, but I would,
When I a king—were I a king.

Selected Sketch.

MAGISTER TINIUS
AND HIS HAMMER.

BY WILLIAM HOWITT.

The story of Eugene Aram will always be made a wonderful story. That a strong man of high intellectual endowments, with a passion for literature, with a feeling and an appetite for the sentimental, with a perception of all that knowledge and accomplishment can endow mankind with, and with an ambition to excel in those advantages, and climb to those lofty heaven, which they place within the reach of the gifted, should condescend for foul his hands with the blood, and to contaminate his soul with crimes, that in themselves of groove, as hallucination of a man quite spirit, could possibly clothe to his own inward vision, in any guise of an exculpatory gentleness, is one of the strangest and most awful that are most difficult of solution. In the case of Aram, poverty and pride combined to urge him to seek the enjoyment of books by a means by which any book he had most to make his sharp upholder and accuser; to snatch intellectual enjoyment out of the very hands of shame and destruction. He sought to climb to distinction, not over the ordinary rocks, and stones, and stepped-ladder which bear the feet of the poor but high-souled aspirant, but by a short and desperate sideway of assassination. He would be honorable famous, but he would secure through infamy, and reap the priceless rewards of genius, through the first grades of counted to conscience and to render despicable. He endeavored to spring from the low obscurity in which he was born, by the lowest and most obscure of crimes. Instead of taking the way, as he was given, to look that would lead ultimately to the gallows; and thither he came, whether what he deserved instead of what he aimed at. In him strong and generous. The fatal error, ambition, a sanguine temperament, an impetuous rush onwards a freedom from brilliant sphere of action, born down and trampled upon that noble principle, which alone can win, for it the possessor of great powers, a great and genuine immortality. Such leading impulses can pollute many feelings, but they cannot long pollute his crime, which had in it the 'dishonesty' commence of the low-bred fortune the cheap darling of the lets: and he remains avenging, to-day, to-morrow on the ghost of the malefactor, in stead of standing in serene solitude on the pedestal of fame which he might have reached by the same means.

But Eugene Aram is not the solitary example of this sort of character. We have known in our time, the misfortune for have been born up in most singular manner with a taste for retailing. We have seen the most worthy, honest, and worthy whatever was advised or parent in endeavors, and all the time living in the daily commission of deeds which were of the most utterly ignominious and base nature. We have seen a man of very strong and a brilliant writer of fiction, an associate with the good and distinguished, and a known and an imposter of the, formal gospel. How much power and qualities came to meet and live together in one body, we leave to the philosophy of the future. Such is the instances are, however, they do exist, for we have seen them.

We do not think amongst these such men as Wainright, the James Weathercraft of Dr. Thomas Kingsmill, the literary connoisseur and social chum of Charles Lamb, Hazlitt, and other celebrated men, who enjoyed his villanies by transportation for life. But we do think of a fact that he wrote there in the stamp of the sentiment, family and the character. Here genuine of this class is a strange example which Germany has produced. That is, the Magister Tinius, a Protestant clergyman, a very popular preacher, an extraordinary bibliomaniac, and a murderer of a very curious description. His name is differently widely from our Eugene Aram. He had a love of books rather than of what they contained: and instead of patient and laborious, he possessed a cold heart, a close breath, a steady, calculating head, and a very strong will. He was a modern Thor—his favorite weapon being a hammer.

In the commencement of the year 1812, the people of a wealthy merchant, by daylight, and in the very midst of the peaceful city of Leipsic, created a vast sensation: and the inhabitants of the metropolis were the more astonished, that, spite of the most active research, the mysterious perpetrator remained undiscovered.

A person of apparently fifty years of age, a stranger, called, on the morning of the 20th of February, between nine and ten o'clock, at the aged merchant Schmidt, who lived in a house of his own in Grimm street. The visitor announced himself as from Dresden, and was recommended to him as the best specialist to advise in a matter of business. This was the question of investing some money, and not finding what he wanted in Hamburg, had resolved to look about him for it in Leipsic. In this city he asked his watcher he deemed the purchase of an estate, or of taxes government scrip, the most advisable.

The merchant, in the course of conversation on this subject, which lasted about half an hour, professed, at the suggestion of the stranger, a Leipsic estate: obligation of one hundred dollars, permitted him to examine it, and then returned it to its owner in his writing table. And at this was done, the stranger declared to Herr Schmidt his small loss, and of some full importance.

When Schmidt came to himself again, he found himself bleeding profusely from the head, and cried out, "Help me up!" But the stranger was not there. When he did move, and had with difficulty regained the use of himself, he saw three drawers of his writing-table standing empty, and the chairs drawn into a great disorder. The fear that he was robbed, gave him strength to use himself, and bind up as he was, he examined his drawers, and found that eleven Leipsic state obligations, to the value of 4,000 dollars, were carried off.

He quickly called the sole of his household, Vetter, and his head hastily bound up, and hastened to the police-office to announce the fact of the robbery, and hand in the number of the pieces of scrip that he had lost. The, as well as the circular which he immediately sent to the bankers of the city, and to the principal merchants, gave a description of the stranger, and of the obligations which he had carried off. Their numbers were also published, and the public were cautioned against purchasing them. But the stranger was gone, and paid by them, and it was done, but in vain.

In the very same day in which Mr. Schmidt had made the above discovery, that is, between ten and eleven o'clock, something in the people of the Grimm gate, and in the Grimm gate itself, was observed to be unusual. Crowds of people were collected, and the whole of the Grimm gate was in a state of excitement. The cause of this was a report that a man had been murdered in the house of Mr. Schmidt, and that Mr. Schmidt himself was in custody. The report was true. Mr. Schmidt had been murdered, and Mr. Schmidt was in custody. The circumstances which led to the discovery of the murder, and to the arrest of Mr. Schmidt, were these:

LIFE IN PITTSBURG.

Poor Stubbs!—Just as he meets those nice girls he admired so at M's party, an enormous black fluke rotten on his nose. His loose all pronounce of mind.

City Scenes.

LIFE IN PITTSBURG.

Poor Stubbs!—Just as he meets those nice girls he admired so at M's party, an enormous black fluke rotten on his nose. His loose all pronounce of mind.

Wit and Humor.

LADIES' HOOPS.

"I sound to, it cannot be so
That lady's skirts should ever go
Thus round and round a parting form,
But love to keep the shape of them;
And that the subject of my lays
Is the widest one in all the maze."

Thus reasoned some mixed student
Who in the depths of thought was sunk,
And fell into a deep abstracted
Reverie on the subject.

And as he mused, he thought he saw
Those hoops, which he had seen before,
Dilate and swell, and then contract
Into a smaller circle.

Then he thought he saw a lady
Who wore one of these hoops,
Walking in the street, and as she walked
Her hoop began to swell,
And as it swelled it grew more large,
And as it grew more large
It took in more and more room,
Until it filled the whole street
From one side to the other.

Then he thought he saw a man
Who was walking down the street
Come to the place where the lady was,
And as he came to the hoop
He could not get through,
Because the hoop filled up the whole street.

Then he thought he saw a great crowd
Of men, women, and children
Coming down the street,
And they came to the hoop,
And they could not get through,
Because the hoop filled up the whole street.

Then he thought he saw a great many
Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine,
Coming down the street,
And they came to the hoop,
And they could not get through,
Because the hoop filled up the whole street.

Then he thought he saw a great many
Coaches, chaises, gigs, and wagons,
Coming down the street,
And they came to the hoop,
And they could not get through,
Because the hoop filled up the whole street.

Then he thought he saw a great many
Ships, sloops, and steamboats,
Coming down the street,
And they came to the hoop,
And they could not get through,
Because the hoop filled up the whole street.

Then he thought he saw a great many
Houses, churches, and meeting-houses,
Coming down the street,
And they came to the hoop,
And they could not get through,
Because the hoop filled up the whole street.

Then he thought he saw a great many
Trees, bushes, and shrubbery,
Coming down the street,
And they came to the hoop,
And they could not get through,
Because the hoop filled up the whole street.

Then he thought he saw a great many
Hills, mountains, and valleys,
Coming down the street,
And they came to the hoop,
And they could not get through,
Because the hoop filled up the whole street.

Then he thought he saw a great many
Rivers, lakes, and ponds,
Coming down the street,
And they came to the hoop,
And they could not get through,
Because the hoop filled up the whole street.

Then he thought he saw a great many
Cities, towns, and villages,
Coming down the street,
And they came to the hoop,
And they could not get through,
Because the hoop filled up the whole street.

Then he thought he saw a great many
Countries, kingdoms, and empires,
Coming down the street,
And they came to the hoop,
And they could not get through,
Because the hoop filled up the whole street.

Then he thought he saw a great many
Continents, islands, and oceans,
Coming down the street,
And they came to the hoop,
And they could not get through,
Because the hoop filled up the whole street.

Then he thought he saw a great many
Worlds, systems, and universes,
Coming down the street,
And they came to the hoop,
And they could not get through,
Because the hoop filled up the whole street.

Then he thought he saw a great many
Eternities, infinities, and immensities,
Coming down the street,
And they came to the hoop,
And they could not get through,
Because the hoop filled up the whole street.

Then he thought he saw a great many
Nothings, nothings, and nothings